The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1875. Single Copies 10 Cents. NUMBER 20.

CITY ITEMS.

50 HANDS WANTED

To cut wood. I will give regular employment to the above number of good working men, for the next six months.
tf W. P. CANADAY.

TO THE PRESS.—The Third Annual Session of the North Carolina Press Association will assemble in the city of Wilmington, on Tuesday the 11th day of May, 1875. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD, President.
R. T. FULGHUM, Secretary.

Look out for Spring fever.

The streets are becoming shady.

The Superior Court is still in session,

The city is begining to put on Spring airs.

The magistrates have been quite busy this week.

The pic-nic and excursion season is about on hand.

The sessions of the Superior Court are quite interesting.

The Superior Court will adjourn at the end of this week.

The I. O. of G. T., will have an excursion to Magnolia on May 5th.

There is some talk of observing the 20th of May as a general holiday.

There will be an Excursion to Waccamaw Lake on Monday next. See ad.

A new paper the Daily Capitol, has been started in Raleigh. It is Democratic.

We have had a "spell" of weather lately, any other sort of a "spell" would be decidedly out of order, even if a dictionary were the prize.

The store of Mr. James T. Metts was entered on last Sunday night and robbed of several articles, which fortunately were not of much value.

The friends of Mr. R. M. Orrell will run him as a candidate for Mayor of Fayetteville. He should be elected, as he is in every way fully qualified.

Mr. W. H. Gerken has the most elegant saloon in the city. Every thing is in first class style; besides plenty of good things for the inner man. Give him a call.

Gen. S. H. Manning is spoken of as the orator of the day, on the occasion of the observance of the Federal memorial services in May 30th. An excellent selection.

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.—Judge Kerr, who was elected by the ku klux Democracy, decides as Democratic principles, that the minority and not the majority shall rule.

The Mayor's Court is as usual crowded with offenders. Some of the innocent leave the Court room from, which alas! Others go to jail or, are put on the streets, and go to work beautifying the city.

Two white men, James McWilliams† and ——— Stewart, were last week arrested for fighting and lodged in the guard house. They were both subsequently sentenced to work on the streets for a given time.

The latest thing in the interview line is that of interviewing a mother-in-law. It took four physicians to amputate the three-legged stool that the old lady fastened in the head of the enterprising young man who attempted it.

We were pleased to notice in our city during the present week, among other distinguished lawyers, Col. Benjamin R. Moore, attorney for Pender county, and also said to have commanded the left wing of Johnson's army during the late war.

We were pleased to have a call from our friend, R. M. Orrell, of Fayetteville. He brings good news from old Cumberland; the people, he informs us, will vote for no men who do not pledge themselves to vote in convention for immediate adjournment.

JUDGE KERR AGAIN.—During the term of the Superior Court, a colored boy was charged with larceny; the witness for the State, swore that he lost a pair of boots in the morning and found them on the defendant in the afternoon. The defendant had no evidence, and the Judge ordered the jury to find a verdict of guilty. Now we would like to know by what authority this man assumes, when he has a jury, to be Judge of the facts as well as the law. Cæsarism.

Chas. Page Woolbury, of Boston, the well-known inventor, is dead.

We understand that some of our military companies are in correspondence with that celebrated clothier, O. S. Baldwin, corner Canal and Broadway, to furnish their uniforms. We can assure these gentlemen that Baldwin will comply strictly with just what he contracts to do.

Effeminate young men must take notice that the hair is now-a-days parted in the middle deeper than heretofore; some wise philanthropist has suggested this as a plan whereby, if the parting is deep enough, the vaecums in the heads of such young men would be supplied with air.

We understand that the U. S. Cemetery Company offer to make a good macadamized road from the city limits to the cemetery gate. If the Turnpike Company will continue it from the cemetery to the sound, we think the city authorities should make a good drive on Market to Seventeenth street; That will give us a good drive to the sound.

MR. GEORGE LAMB.—We call attention to this gentleman's ad, to be found in our advertising columns. We have had the pleasure of examining Mr. Lamb's gardens and hot houses, and we can recomend to those who wish to spend a pleasant afternoon, that they cannot do so at a more pleasant place. There you will fiud all the flowers and birds around you that you can wish for, and you will immagine that yon are nearly in the happy land, and those who wish to purchase fine bouquets cannot get better or prettier ones than Mr. Lamb can furnish. He lives on Sixth street between Princess and Chesnut.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—Mr. William K. Price, a young man aged about twenty-one years, was drowned on last Wednesday in the Cape Fear River about four miles from the city under circumstances which renderd the accident pecularly deplorable. Mr. Price, accompanied by the Captain of a vessel in port, were going down the river in a sail boat when it was capsized by a sudden gust of wind. The two gentlemen finding it useless to remain at the boat which continued under water even after being righted, concluded to swim to shore which was about a half mile distant. When within half the distance from the shore to the boat, Mr. Price became exhausted and was drowned. The deceased was regarded as a young man of fine parts and generous disposition. His body was recovered yesterday morning.

BOLD ROBBERY.—About 4 o'clock this morning the residence of Donald McRae was entered and about ten dollars stolen. Mr. McRae informs us that the burglar entered through a basement window. He then wended his way to the sleeping apartments, entered the room Mr. Donald McRae occupied, took his vest out of the room and robbed it of the above amount, also a check and other small trinkets of less value. The thief examined the room usually occupied by Mr. Jno. McRae, who was absent at the time, and ransacked the drawers but took nothing therefrom. He then went down and out at the front door. This is one of the boldest robberies we have had to record for months, with the exception of the Henry Wilson case, with which our readers are familiar.

ODD-FELLOW'S CELEBRATION.—The fifteenth anniversary of the introduction of Odd Fellowship into the United State, and the second anniversary of the installation of Orion Lodge, of Wilmington, took place in our city on last Monday. The members of the Order under command of Maj. M. P. Taylor, Chief Marshal, paraded the principal streets, headed by the Cornet Concert Club The procession made a very handsome display, the Odd Fellows appearing in full regalia. After the close of the procession Col. W. Smith and Maj. M. P. Taylor, dignitaries of the Order, delivered addresses at the Odd-Fellow's Hall on 3d street opposite the City Hall. The celebration closed with a ball at night at the City Hall. The occasion was in every way creditable to the Odd-Fellows of our city.

NEW HANOVER VS. BRUNSWICK—BLACK VS. WHITE.—At the last term of the Superior Court of Brunswick county a white man was tried for murder in killing a negro. The evidence was positive. The presiding Judge charged that the man was guilty. The Soliciter made the best speech he ever made in any case, but the jury were all white. They were out only twenty minutes, and brought in a verdict of "not guilty," to the utter astonishment of Judge, Soliciter and spectators.

On Monday last a colored man was tried for burglary—punishment same as for murder—with the same presiding Judge and Soliciter. The jury were all colored, the proof positive. After the case was given to them they were out only about one hour, and returned a verdict of "guilty."

Now, the difference is that a colored jury will bring in a colored man guilty while a white jury of Brunswick county will not do so in the case of a white man. A colored jury believes in punishing a colored man for the murdering of a white man, as they very plainly showed in the David Martin case, some twelve months ago. (In that case, it will be recollected, all of the jury were colored.) But a white jury of Brunswick county don't believe in punishing a white man for the killing of a negro. In other words, they believe it is their bounden duty to promote the killing of negroes, and they encourage it as far as possible; while the colored people believe—as all true Republicans and Christians do—that *all* violations of law should be properly and summarily punished.

We have just learned of a desperate attempt to commit a robbery by a colored man in Brunswick county, about three miles from Wilmington, and the frustration of the plans of the scoundrel by the remarkable heroism of a colored girl aged about 17 years and a colored boy aged about 10 years.

It seems that on Monday afternoon last a colored man who gave his name as Aleck Mack alias Mack Charles alias several other names, was seen passing along the old Georgetown road, coming from the direction of Town Creek towards Wilmington. As he approached the residence of a colored man named Starkey, he was observed by two of Starkey's children who were engaged at the time on the premises beating rice. Starkey, at the time, was at work among his turpentine trees about a mile away, and Mrs. Starkey was at work at Mr. Willard's truck farm at Belvidere, about a mile away. Losing sight of the man, the girl Mary, sent the boy Eziekiel to see if he was in sight; the boy soon returned to his sister, bearing a bag or bundle found at or near the entrance to the premises, containing clothing, shoes, &c., &c. The girl then went to the house and there found the strange man inside busily engaged ransacking a trunk. She rushed in and took hold of the man and attempted to push him out of the door, when he seized a pistol which he saw in the trunk and attempted to shoot the girl, but fortunately it was not loaded. A desperate struggle then ensued between them, during which the girl was severely bruised and cut and beaten about the head and face with the pistol in the hands of the man. At this time the boy came in and, seeing the condition of affairs seized a gun which was in the house and, placing the muzzle thereof to the head of the man, with the assistance of the girl, drove the fellow into an empty corn crib, and having secured the door the girl ran off down the road looking for help, leaving the boy to stand guard over the prisoner. The girl met a man named John Brown who returned with her towards the house, but before they arrived there they saw the man effect an exit from the corn crib with the assistance of an axe that he had found therein.

When the boy saw that the prisoner had escaped he fired at him with the gun, but without effect, and a neighboring swamps afforded shelter for the fugitive, who secured and carried away with him his bundle of clothing.

A general alarm was made and the swamp surrounded and searched, but without success, meanwhile the man appeared on the track of the W. C. & A. R. R. and approached a man named Williams, inquiring the way to Wilmington, and although he had changed his clothing, hat, boots, &c., Williams suspected him to be the man for whom search was being made, and offered to accompany him in the direction he desired to go. After proceeding a short distance they came to where other persons were, when Williams, calling them to his assistance, succeeded in arresting the man, and, having bound him securely, carried him before E. Thomas, Esq., Justice of the Peace, who, although it was then night, sent for the girl and boy who came and fully identified them man.

There was found in his possession tobacco which he acknowledged having taken from the trunk at the house.

After a patient hearing of the case, although it was then quite midnight, Esquier Thomas had the man securely bound and ironed and sent him in charge of three deputies, to Sheriff Galloway, who lodge him safely in jail.

The bravery shown by these children is very remarkable; that by their pluck and firmness and coolness they not only caused this scoundrel to desist from his contemplated robbery, but they actually led him away from the house and locked him up in an outhouse, where he would have been secure till the arrival of assistance if he had not gotten hold of an axe, with which he broke his way out.

THE ALDERMANIC MUDDLE.—The quo warranto case of the recently elected board of so-called aldermen against the present board of Aldermen of the city of Wilmington came to be heard before Judge Kerr in the Superior Court

As our readers well know, this suit arises out of the attempt of the ku klux anti-alien, white league faction of the democratic party in this city to obtain possession of the government of this city, taking it from the control of the present board, who are all good and true Republicans.

Considerable interest has been felt in this question and the fact having been known that the case was to have been heard on Wednesday, at the opening of the court the court room was filled with interested listeners.

The facts in the case having been agreed upon between Judges D. L. Russell and Edward Cantwell, attorneys for the city government and George Davis, Esq., and Col. Robert Strange, attorneys for the claimants. When the cause came on to be heard, the case was opened by Col. Strange reading the agreement, followed by Mr. Davis, who made an argument to the court, which was replied to by Judges Russell and Cantwell, the closing address being made by Col. Strange.

After hearing the arguments by counsel, Judge Kerr was delivered of an opinion to the effect that the law under which the election was held *was* constitutional, and that the claimants *were* entitled to the possession of the offices of the city, from which the defendants, the present city authorities, appealed.

The effect of this appeal will be to carry this case to the Supreme Court of the State, where it is confidently expected and believed that the judgment of Judge Kerr will be reversed, and the present incumbents continued in office.

We say that Judge Kerr was *delivered* of an opinion in this case, but the general appearance of the bastard given birth to by this old granny, unfailingly betrays its paternity. Any one who knows what sort of a thing John Kerr is; what a time server and sycophant, well know that he is incompetent to form or deliver, unaided, an intelligible opinion on so important a matter as the one under consideration, and although it was fully evident that he had memorized his lesson well, and had dotted all his i's and crossed all his t's, just as he had been told to do, yet he could not entirely forget the time when he aided and abetted and counseled and planned the murder of Senator Stephens, when he, this same John Kerr, was the great cyclops of the ku klux klan, or the record and eclat of which transaction all the weak reputation was built which finally placed him in the judicial position which he now so unworthy holds.

John Kerr thought he was making large capital among the aristocratic ku klux, ex-confederate cut-throats who infest this portion of God's fair creation. He thought that as he was to be a prominent and conspicuous personage at the centennial celebration in Charlotte next month, he must pander somewhat to the high-toned chivalvie dead beats who possess all the virtue and respectability left lying around loose in this portion of the moral vineyard; and the *ipse dixit* of these fellows, these men who taught old John Kerr to repeat parrot like, that he "didn't believe in the right of majorities to govern," having gone forth that he must *say something*, said his little speech like any other dunce of a school boy, received his three columns and a half of fulsome adulation and sycophantic praise from the Journal as a part of the price of his making himself a partizan in this matter, and the week and damning praise from a few sap heads like himself, and —and—yesterday he closed his bright career here as a Judge of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, and we hope that God will never curse us with his judicial presence here again.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Since our last issue the following cases have been disposed of at this Superior Court:

State vs. Chas. E. Dibble. Embezzlement. Not guilty. This case attracted much attention and occupied four sessions of the Court. The verdict was received with much favor by defendants friends.

State vs. Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. For a nuisance in obstructing the public streets. This case was argued last Saturday, the jury having returned a special verdict on the facts a day or two before. The W. & W. Railroad was adjudged not guilty.

State vs. Patrick Hand, Wm. Hand, Burrell Whitehead, Wesley Brothers, Chas. Sparkman and Jonah Bloodworth. Unlawful assembly. The jury after remaining out nearly 24 hours, returned a verdict of guilty as to Patrick and William Hand, but not guilty as to the others.

State vs. Henry Wilson. Burglary. Defendant was charged with forcibly entering the house of Mr. H. G. Hashagen on the night of August the 6th, with a felonious intent. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. A motion was however made in arrest of judgment on account of a flaw in the bill of indictment and was allowed. The State then accepted a verdict of larceny.

State vs. John Mott. Larceny. Guilty. Sentenced to five years hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

State vs. Martha Scott. Larceny. Guilty. Sentenced to six months in the County Work House.

State vs. Wesley Moore. Assault and battery. Not guilty.

State vs. Boney Harrill. Assault and battery. Continued.

State vs. Wm. B. Bently alias Wm. B. Hamilton. Larceny. Guilty. Sentenced to six years in the State Penitentiary.

State vs. Thos. C. McIlhenny, for a nuisance. Not guilty.

State vs. Chas. Hansley, for larceny. Jury still out.

State vs. Joe Bowie, alias Sandy Lewis, for larceny. Verdict of guilty rendered and defendent sentenced to three years imprisonment in the County Work House.

State vs. Wm. Stuart. Larceny. Verdict guilty. Defendant was sentenced to five years in the State Penitentiary.

State vs. John Giles. Larceny. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to five years in the State penitentiary.

State vs. Jerry Forbes. Larceny. Not guilty.

Two civil cases were disposed of and six were removed to Pender county for trial.

Memmorial.

SMITHVILLE, N. C., April 22, '75.

St. James' colored congregation of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in America, feeling greatly the solemn mandate of God, in calling from our embrace the Rev, S. W. Wescott, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we bow with reverence to God, the benign author of our Faith, and implore his blessings on the bereaved.

Resolved, That we as a congregation, do most heartly sympathize with the much bereaved family, but still feeling conscious that earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot cure.

Resolved, That we feel that we, as a Christian community, have lost one of our brightest stars and the Church to which he belonged a Christian and a Pastor.

Oh, the pain of life is over;
He is gathered unto God.
Fought the fight, the battle won—
Now, oh Death, where is thy sting?

Resloved, That THE WILMINGTON POST be requested to publish these resolutions, and a copy be sent to his Church.

In the Chicago billiard tournament Callaghan beat McAffee 200 to 46, making the highest average of the tournament. He counted as follows: 18, 11, 15, 23, 0, 20, 11, 71, 30. Time of game 55 minutes. Burleigh beat Magsiole 200 to 164.

The cashier of the Hoboken Savings Bank, has been convicted of stealing the bank's money and sentenced to the penitiary on various counts aggregasing ten years.

1875. AGAIN! 1875.

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY
COURIER-JOURNAL

Continues for the present year its liberal arrangement, whereby, on the 31st of December, 1875, it will distribute impartially among its subscribers,

$10,000

in presents, comprising twelve hundred useful and beautiful articles.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is a long-established, live, wide-awake, progressive, newsy, bright and spicy paper.

No other paper offers such inducements to subscribers and club agents. Circulars with full particulars and specimen copies sent free on application.

Terms—$2 00 a year, and liberal offers to clubs. Daily edition $12 00.

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ALL PAPERS QUOTE FROM IT.

The Detroit **FREE PRESS.**

The liveliest of family newspapers. Full of interesting news, literature, humorous sketches, spicy paragraphs, etc. Sample copies free. Subscription $2 a year, post-paid. Address
DETROIT FREE PRESS, Detroit, Mich.

EXCURSION TO WACCAMAW LAKE!

A Train will leave Union Depot on
MONDAY, 3D OF MAY, at 7½ A. M.,
FOR WACCAMAW LAKE,
Will spend
7 HOURS AT THE LAKE,
and return to the city at 6 P. M. The proceeds will be for the benefit of
Free Love Lodge, G. U. O. O. F.,
of this city.
Single tickets for round trip $1 00, or lady and gentleman $1 50. Children half price.
ANTHONY MAULLSBY,
W. H. SHAW,
W. T. HARRISS,
Com. of Arrangements.
Boats have been secured and all wishing can go sailing on the Lake. a30-1t

PLANTS
SEEDS AND BULBS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ARE respectfully notified that my

GARDEN
AND
GREEN HOUSE

on Sixth, between Princess and Chestnut streets are now stocked with an elegant variety of

PLANTS

of all kinds, which I offer at very low prices. A call and an examination is respectfully solicited.
GEO. P. LAMB,
apr 30—tf Florist.

BROCKS' EXCHANGE.
No. 13 NORTH FRONT STREET,
1 Door South of Purcell House.

THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS and LAGER BEER in the city. A pleasant Billiard Room, furnished with Collender's tables on the second floor

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

W. H. GERKEN,
apr 30—tf Proprietor.

THE CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

CAROLINA CENTRAL
Fast Freight Line

FREIGHTERS ARE NOTIFIED that Freight to the extent of five car loads per day each way, will be carried between Wilmington & Charlotte, through in TWELVE HOURS.

NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE STEAMERS'

freight will be promptly transferred and taken by this line.

Freight either way by car load will be carried to and from OLD DOMINION STEAMERS to Charlotte in twenty nine hours.

Regular freight trains through to Charlotte or Wilmington in twenty four hours.
☞ A Passenger Car will be carrid on Freight train between Laurenburg and Wilmington.
S. L. FREMONT,
apr 23 2t General Sup't.

THE NEW ICE HOUSE.

I RESPECTFULLY notify friends and the public generally that I have this day opened my ICE HOUSE on Dock, between Water and Front, and also at the corner of Market and Seventh streets, where the citizens can always get the best of Ice.

B. H. J. AHRENS,
april 9—4t Proprietor.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING RATIONS and ship Chandlery for U. S. Revenue Marine Vessels.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 9, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday, May 5th, 1875, for supplying rations and ship chandlery for the use of crews and vessels of the United States Revenue Marine Service in this Collection District for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1876.

Schedules of articles of ship chandlery to be bid for, will be furnished on application, to this office. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
april 16—td Collector.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!
CONTRACT.
SAP AND HEART.
At low prices.
april 9—tf J. A. SPRINGER.

INSURANCE ROOMS
OF
Atkinson & Manning.

$70,000,000

ASSETS REPRESENNTED.

—:o:—

FIRE.

Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia.
Phœnix Insurance Company, New York.
Continental Insurance Company, New York.
N. Britain & Mercantile Ins. Co., London.
Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford.
Natfonal Fire Insurance Company, Hartford.
Springfield F. & M. Ins. Co., Massachusetts

MARINE.

Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co., New York.
Insurance Co. of North America. Philadelphia.

LIFE.

Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co. Hartford.
mar 29—tf

BEST
IN THE
WORLD!
NEW PROCESS
EMPIRE FLOUR

Every Package
Guaranteed,

WE ARE COMPLIMENTED daily by old and new friends of this

Celebrated Brand

And we have the consent to use names if necessary. One trial is all we ask, and no other Brand will be used.

REMEMBER THE
NEW PROCESS EMPIRE.
IN BARRELS,
HALF BARRELS,
BAGS,
AND
ANY QUANTITY TO SUIT.

FOR SALE ONLY BY
GEO. MYERS,
11 and 13 South Front St.
march 26—tf

THE WEEKLY POST

J. J. CASSIDEY, Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N, C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1875.

LOUISIANA OUTRAGE.

When the White Leaguers by force and arms took possession of the Legislative halls of Louisiana and undertook to set up another Rebel Government in that State, and Governor Kellogg, in accordance with the Constitution, called on the United States military to protect the legally elected members and to put the White Leaguers out, so that the legal members could organize, the Democratic Ku Klux press all over the whole country raised a perfect howl. They fairly foamed at the mouth and turned red-eyed at what they were pleased to term an outrage on the rights of the people by the military. The audacity and impudence of these fellows astonished the world.

The President and Gen. Sheridan did their duty, nevertheless, and protected the regularly elected members while they organized, but a few weak-kneed Republicans were hoodwinked into believing the lies of these white-livered Ku Klux, so they undertook to effect a compromise, and it was finally agreed to; but the true Union Republicans all over the country were opposed to any negotiations with these fellows or compromising with the rebel traitors, and they predicted that these White Leaguers would not stand up to any settlement in good faith.

It has turned out just as was predicted. As we informed our readers in our last issue, no sooner had they got the reins in their own hands than out went four members who had been regularly declared elected, and four White League members were put in. Now their friends are trying to defend the action of these miserable, depraved scoundrels. We are glad to know they will not be successful.

The course of the Democrats in Louisiana has shown the country unmistakably what they really are. Heretofore they have had in the North a few apologists among the Republicans—such men as Congressmen Wheeler and Frye, Speaker Blaine, Vice President Wilson and others—but they will now come back to the old flag and believe the statements of those who study the interests of the Union. We have no doubt they thought these White Leaguers were sincere in their professions of desire for peace, and they trusted sufficiently to give them another chance. But this last affair has taught them a lesson—that the word of a Ku Klux or White Leaguer is not to be considered as worth a farthing, for they will go back, as they have done, on everything that is good and true.

They have proven beyond doubt the statements of certain newspapers who have contended that they would stand to nothing except they were driven to it by the bayonet. They will do anything that is mean, contemptible and deceitful for the purpose of taking the advantage, and the people of the North will find it out when it is too late, if this their last perfidy has not taught it to them.

We publish, below, an article from a leading journal of the Northwest to show the standing of "our people" among them in that country. Hear what it says:

THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

It might well have been suspected that men without humanity would be men without honor. The *Inter-Ocean* believed this, and it therefore cautioned the Republicans of Louisiana, and the Republicans of the nation as well, against entering into any arrangement whereby the word of White Leaguers would be the only assurance of honorable dealing and fair play. The anxiety of the former, however, and the credulity of the latter prevailed, and a compromise was patched up in Louisiana which has now been broken by the Democrats in the most flagrant and dishonorable manner. It was sacredly agreed that the award of the Congressional committee should be accepted and maintained by both parties. That award unseated a number of Republicans and put Democrats in their places, giving the latter the control of the lower house. The Republicans accepted the award and promptly gave way. The first appearance of a lack of good faith on the part of the Democrats was the bringing of suits against Generals Sheridan and De Trobriand for damages in expelling certain Democratic members during the troubles last January. This, though not a violation of the letter of the agreement, was a violation of good faith, for the understanding was that all prior difficulties were to be overlooked. But now a grosser act is perpetrated. The Democratic majority have used the power given them by a Republican committee to unseat other members of the House, whom the committee decided were entitled to seats.

The real object of this, no doubt, is to gain control of the Legislature on joint ballot, which is thus virtually accomplished. We know of no more utterly dishonorable proceeding in the history of politics. Heretofore the word of public men, sacredly pledged, has been considered of some account. But here, with the boasted chivalry of Louisiana, it is looked upon as only a device to catch unsuspecting believers in their integrity. We have expressed the opinion heretofore that the only argument that these people can appreciate is the one of force. If this action does not prove it, nothing is susceptible of demonstration.

A WORD TO SENSIBLE MEN.

Our late legislature, instead of asking the people of the State whether they desired a convention, ordered it. In the act directing the people to send delegates to a convention whether they desired it or not, they, as if fearing to trust the people, informed them what they might do. It is well known that a large majority of the voters did not want a convention, and it is a question whether a majority of the so-called Democratic party of the State were favorable to it. We are certain that a large minority at least were strongly against it. There is no doubt but this is the case in this city, and country and immediate region. The feeling was even stronger in such counties as Anson, Rockingham, Montgomery, Stanly, Union and many other counties. So strong was the feeling here that the *Star*, which is the exponent of the more decent and reasonable portion of the party in the Cape Fear region, boldly opposed the movement and now reluctanty assents to it; and some Democratic gentlemen of the upper counties, which we have named, have publicly declared their opposition. That there is profound and wide spread dissatisfaction among the Democrats all over the State, and ill-suppressed disgust at the impudent pertinocity of the extremists and Jacobin fire-eaters in worrying and dogging and button-holing the legislature, we have no doubt.

Now, "convention" or "no convention" was not at all an issue in the last August State election. The question was not broached. Consequently the Jacobins who were sent to the legislature had no intimation as to the will of the people in the matter. They did not give the people a chance to say whether they desired a convention or not. Will the sensible people of the State take the opportunity to rebuke the legislature for its insolence, by agreeing to a general platform of "no convention," and refuse to vote for any man as delegate who will not pledge himself to an immediate *sine die* vote? This is a broad and liberal platform, involving no other question, on which all opposed to the convention can stand. Were we a voter in a strong Democratic county and there were enough Democrats opposed to a convention to make up a majority, we would vote for any honorable Democrat who would pledge publicly his honor that he would vote for immediate *sine die* adjournment. In such counties let the Republicans hold out the olive branch to such Democrats as in this matter have the same purpose and interest as they, and cordially unite with them to defeat the infamous plot to invade their common rights. It requires a little moral courage on the part of a citizen in most cases to do it on account of the obloquy to which they will be exposed from the slouchy street-loafers and hungry office-hunters who mostly compose the fire-eating, Jacobin cliques. But the time has come to rebuke these plotters a second time, as they were rebuked in 1871, and teach them that the people of the State are not at their beck and call, and that they are to be consulted on a question so important as the calling of a convention to revise their fundamental law. They know that if they submitted the question of holding a convention to the people it would be voted down overwhelmingly. Let us do through the delegates whom we elect, what the Legislature did not intend to give us the opportunity to do, by voting for men who will extinguish and tread into the dust this infamous plot on the very first calling the yeas and nays.

We tell the people that there is poison in the cup now held out to them.—Under the cover of the fair and flowery pretensions in the convention bill there is concealed a deadly reptile—deadly to the liberty of the citizen and the prosperity of the State. Believing this, we are ready to unite with any who will aid in crushing a conspiracy against the common welfare—and for *one* object. What do the people say?

HON. JOHN B. GORDON.

Wilmington indulged in a genuine sensation last week, and the average ku klux heart was happy.

The occasion was the appearance in our city of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article; the man who canvassed New Hampshire a few weeks ago in the interests of the White League party, and who has politely declined allowing his name to be used as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Democratic ticket next year, for pretty much the same reason that Jack didn't eat his supper.

Hon. Waddell did the honors of the occasion and introduced the gentleman to the immense throng of probably a hundred persons, assembled at the sound of the lute, dulcimer and the harp of a thousand strings. Waddell didn't want to put on any airs, and he wanted himself, and his immense throng, and Gordon, and all to feel perfectly free and easy, so he said he would not introduce the gentleman as General Gordon, or as Senator Gordon, but as simple John B. Gordon, of Georgia.

Simple John then said some simple and common place things in compliment to those whom he addressed, and about our beautiful city and so forth, and said he felt that he was not a stranger. He was proud to know that North Carolina had redeemd herself from the hands of the spoiler, and counseled her sons to be true and steadfast to the principles of constitutional liberty, promising that the Centennial sun of '76 would show the banner of freedom flying from the dome of the Capitol.

We are not prepared to say whether or not the Senator, when speaking of the Centennial Sun, was reminded to take a pull at that century whiskey which furnishes so much of the valor and patriotism and chivalric bearing that we usually see when the unterrified Democracy are deifying their ex-warlike leaders; at any rate he branched off from flying banners and centennial suns and at once remembered that "he had ofter compared the Southern people to Job." "Like Job, they were patient when they had their sons and property and servants taken away. Job had boils, sores and scabs, and the Southern people had scalawags and carpet baggers. The Senator also discovered another similarity between Job and Southern people—*he* remained true through all his affiictions and so had they; but after all, the devil did not try to put Job's servants over him."

When the Senator had gotten through with poor Job he discovered that his throat was rather dry, so he made his little bow, like a little man, and went to look after that century thing again, and so he stepped down and out.

And now the POST wants the Senator to tell us what he means when he says that "North Carolinan had redeemed herself from the hands of the spoiler, and that her sons still remain true to the traditions of their fathers?" Her misguided sons *forced* the old State into rebellion, and by their own acts did they cause the suffering and ruin into which she was plunged; the strong arm of the Union forced them to desist from their terrible work and made them behave themselves; *this* was one of the first steps towards the redemption of North Carolina from the hands of the spoiler. If by saying that her sons still remain true to the traditions of their fathers he means that her *true* and *loyal* sons love liberty and hate oppression and the oppressors, and that they will never aid or countenance the wrong and injury that the ku klnx democracy are trying to force on the people, he is correct. But we take it that the "traditions" that he talks about are the traditions of slavery, and, true to the instincts of their vile natures, these bastard sons, not content with the evil already done, would go back to the flesh pots of Egypt, would again plunge the country into civil war, hoping that out of the chaos and ruin that would overspread the land like a death pall, they might again erect their aristocratic empire and establish their accursed system of human slavery,

The Centennial Sun of '76 *now* shines on the banner of freedom flying from the dome of the Capitol. But who sought to pull down that glorious old flag? Who sought to dim its lustre and to rend its beautiful proportions? Who sought to blot out from its heaven's blue Union the stars representing eleven states? And what these rash, foolish men have once attempted they would attempt again, and unless the union people of the whole country rise in their might and hurl thom back, they will soon have their despotic iron heels on the neck of our prostrate liberty.

Does Senator Gordon believe in reality there ever lived such a man as Job? Does he believe that Satan walked up and down the earth, observing the doings of men? Does he believe that the Lord and Satan conversed about the poor man, and the Lord said unto Satan, "Behold, all that he hath is in thy power?" If he does think so, by what course of theological reasoning does he arrive at the conclusion that the conditions of Job and the Southern people are similar? And if similar, why should not their afflictions have a similar result? If he and his co-conspirators against his country have been afflicted like unto what Job was, why are they not as repentant and as humble and as ready to acknowledge the strength of the power that afflicted them? And is it not rather a *dis*-similarity between Job and the Southern people in that he remained true to his faith through all his afflictions, while the action of these ku klux democrats not only plunged the country into war by which their sons, their property and their "niggers" were taken away; causing them boils, sores and scabs, scalawags and carpet-baggers, but they were true to nothing but their own base designs through all their afflictions. If the devil didn't try to put Job's servants over him, it was because Job didn't curse the hand that fed him, protected him, and which he loved and respected; and of this impious wretch has felt that he had been afflicted more than Job, let him remember that no more are his "niggers," his chattels, but politically his equals, and, in their love and devotion to the Union, his superiors.

And now Westmoreland county Pa., claims it. According to the traditions of that section, the Westmorelanders threw off the yoke of tyranny and put forth a Declaration of Independence on the 15th of May, 1775, five days before the alleged Mecklenburg declaration. When will the "ancient" history of our country be printed?

CONVENTION.

We have had occasion several times to show up the danger that is threatened to the people of North Carolina by the action that will be taken by the Constitutional Convention that has been called to assemble next fall, in case it should be in the control of the Democratic party.

The pledges that have been made by the men anxious to have this convention called, that there should be no interference with certain fundamental laws that are incorporated in the present Constitution, and the restrictions that have been placed on the Convention by the Legislature regarding these fundamental laws, will be as easily forgotten and disregarded as any of the many other lying premises that the democrats have made and are ready at any time to make, to enable them to effect their nefarious purposes.

That they desire and intend to deprive the people of the benefits of the Homestead Exemption Law; that they desire and intend to disfranchise all the poor men of the State by making a law requiring every voter to show his tax receipt before he will be allowed to vote, and either itself fixing the amount of the poll tax or authorizing the Legislature to do so, and the tax placed at probably twenty or twenty-five dollars, an amount so large that none but the favored few of the aristocracy could possibly pay it; that they desire and intend to legislate in that convention with a view to obtaining payment of their rebel war debt; that they desire and intend to legislate with a view to obtaining payment for their late slaves, are matters about which there can be no doubt.

Democracy is the same in North Carolina as it is in Texas, or in New York, in Tennessee, or in Connecticut, or anywhere else in the country, and any one who pays any attention to the signs of the times can see that just so soon as Democrats obtain the power, they turn their attention to altering and changing those constitutional provisions which were adopted before their States could be re-habilitated with their ancient rights which they had forfeited by their rebellion, and rush impetuously into any class legislation that looks anything like a return to the days of the ante-war, slave oligarchy.

When Tennessee formed its new State government just after the war, its constitutional convention among other ordinances, passed one to the effect that "All laws ordinances and resolutions of the usurped State government, passed on or after the 6th of May, 1861, providing for the issuance of State bonds, also all notes of the Bank of Tennessee, or any of its branches, on or after the 6th day of May, 1861, and all debts created or contracted in the name of the State by said authority, are unconstitutional and void; and no Legislature shall hereafter have power to pass any act authorizing the payment of said bonds or debt, or providing for the redemption of said notes." And as long as the Republican party were in power in that State, this law was regarded as a wise and good one. But when the Democratic party came into power in 1870, by an amendment to their constitution this section was stricken out, and by the action of their late ku klux, white league, democratic legislature, the people of that State are now called on to pay a part of the debt contracted during the war by the rebel authorities of the State, for the express purpose of aiding the rebellion and destroying the United States government.

One stands aghast at the cool impudence and brazen effrontery of this transaction, but it is all of a piece with the designs and intentions of these treasonable plotters, and what they have done and are now doing in Tennessee they will do in North Carolina and every other southern State, and as the only hope the poor people of Tennessee have of protection from the unlawful acts of these bad men is the Supreme Court of the United States and the strong arm of the President, whom they so much fear, executing the law and *making* these hounds learn and keep in their places, so will it it be the last hope of the poor people of North Carolina in case the democrats control our convention.

Well may the enemies of freedom and constitutional law froth and fume with anger at what they call the "centralized government at Washington." If without a "centralized government" the poor people are to be deprived of their rights, if we are to have an "aristocratic" government, based upon a re-errected slave oligarchy, then we are for the strong "centralized government" that will afford equal justice to all.

The democrats are working with a fixed determination to bring the country to that condition that these issues will be popular at the next Presidential campaign. These demands, startling as they may now appear, will all be made issues then, and if they are successful, Union men north and south will all quietly submit to the new order of things, or a resistance to them will have to be made that will again deluge the whole land in blood.

Are our people prepared to see this dreadful state of affairs come about?—Are they willing to be taxed to pension rebel soldiers like D. H. Hill and traitors of his ilk? Are they ready to see appointed commissioners whose duty it shall be to audit rebel claims against the United States government? Are they ready to yield of their hard earnings to pay for the slaves lost by the war, the negroes who were emancipated by Abraham Lincoln? If they are not ready for these things, be up and doing, and send only such men to the convention as will pledge themselves to adjourn *sine die* on the very day that they assemble.

MECKLENBURG DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE.

The Conservative papers all over the South are trying very hard to undo the great harm that Gen. Hill, Joe Turner, Joe Engelhard and their clan have caused the Mecklenburg Centennial. They say that Republican papers are trying to defeat the object of the centennial celebration, and that the committee should not be held responsible for the acts and hasty remarks of any newspaper editor. Well, now, let us see if these persons are not at the top of the heap, doing all the managing. Gen. Hill is at the head of one of the most important committees. Messrs. Turner and Engelhard are also on committees, and are consulted about everything that is done. The committee concluded to invite the President of the nation. Joe Turner, the editor of the State Democratic organ, comes out ten days before the invitation is sent, and says that "President Grant is going to be invited, but it will be unpleasant for him to attend, as ex-President Davis will be present and these gentlemen should not meet. The people will make a lion of their beloved statesman, Jefferson Davis, and Grant the Butcher would only be sneered at." This is not all. He goes on in a long tirade against the President and the Republican party. Then the Chairman of one of the most important Committees, who is editor of the *Southern Home*, comes out in a double-leaded editorial and says that Grant has been invited, but without authority from the proper Committee—that on Invitations—and goes on in the language of a blackguard and abuses President Grant in the most ridiculous and shameful manner. This editorial is copied by the chief Ku Klux paper of the State—the *Journal*—and other papers of less importance, but all of them approve of the editorial referred to, in the strongest language. Now, this was done before the invitation was sent to the President, and was intended to insult him and keep him from accepting the invitation. This language was understood. The President declined in a very polite and respectful manner. Then the Ku Klux Democratic papers raised a howl about the President declining to attend their Centennial. We can tell them their course has been watched from the first, and their intentions known. They commenced abusing the President to keep him from accepting the invitation. They have been vilifying the Republican editors for the same purpose, and we are sorry to say it has not had the desired effect. We can tell you, gentlemen, you can slap the jaws of some of the Republican editors and they will turn the other for you to slap, and then turn round for you to kick them—all for the sake of seeing the smile of your infernal faces, but we are glad to know there are some Republicans in North Carolina who will not be insulted by you and not resent it.

You intended to make this concern a reunion of the Ku Klux and White Leagues, and you are beside yourself because this paper, with others, criticised your shameful conduct. We shall continue to do so. If a few weak-kneed Republicans see fit to hang on to your coat-tails and do your dirty work they can do so, but we advise true Republicans to watch them well, for a man can't do his duty by his own party if he has not resentment enough to repel an insult offered to him and the President of the nation.

The Ku Klux papers of the State have great patriotism now, since we commenced going for them, and they have a great deal to say about papers fighting this North Carolina celebration. We would gladly support a celebration gotten up to show honor to those noble patriots who repelled the British, but when men conclude to celebrate the memory of the secession of North Carolina from the Union, and allow no one to serve on Committees and try to keep every one else from attending except those who are in sympathy with them, besides inviting the President of the Secession States and allowing no one to act as a Deputy Marshal unless he wore his stars in the so-called Confederate army, we must beg to be excused. We can't nor shan't have anything to do with it, and no honest Republican should. All the decency you have shown has been caused by our criticisms on your conduct.

The inquiry is some times made, why has the General Assembly no power to enact a restricted convention law. In the first place, our present Constitution does not authorize such legislation. Again, the legislature, in imposing restrictions, is, in effect, taking into its own hands the making of a Constitution, having no power to do so. The Constitution provides a method of amending the organic law, by legislative enactments, requiring amendments to be passed by two legislatures. Any attempt by the General Assembly to do more than this, is illegal. If the action of a convention is clogged by a legislature, the law is unauthorized and invalid.—*New North State.*

NOTICE.

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WILMINGTON, MARCH 31ST, 1875.

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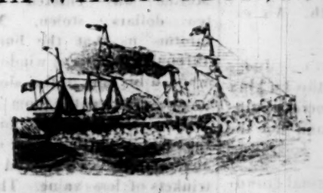

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Quarantine Notice.

PILOTS were notified a few days since to cause vessels from Havana and Key West to come to for inspection by Quarantine Physician.

They will from this date, until further notice, cause vessels from all West India ports Galveston, New Orleans and Key West, Fla., to stop at quarantine station for the purpose of being inspected by Health Officer.

F. W. POTTER,

Quarantine Physician Port of Wilmington, N. C.

Smithville, N. C., April 7th, 1875.

april 16—3t.

THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1875.

ALIENS AGAIN.

Our reporter overheard a conversation between "one of our people" and one of our foreign fellow-citizens, a few days ago, which was very interesting. We give it verbatim:

"One of Our People" to Alien—I am surprised, sir, that the Adrian Engine Company should wish to attend our Centennial at Charlotte. The idea of a foreigner wishing to celebrate our independence! This, sir, in our opinion, is preposterous.

Alien.—Well, sir, that is our opinion, and the reason we declined to go. It is as it was before the war, when you aristocrats asserted that if a German or Irishman behaved himself he was almost as good as a negro. You would go into our stores and threaten to shoot or cowhide any foreigner for selling a negro something to eat or wear when he was starving or naked. We can't have anything to do in the city government; we are all going to be whipped, and now we can't go to the great Mecklenburg Centennial Jubilee. All we are fit for, in the estimation of some people, is to vote and pay taxes.

Jes so. Our alien friends are good enough to vote and pay taxes, but they don't speak English to suit Mr. Engelhard.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

The Washington Republican in an article under the above heading, gives a very truthful but very sad statement as to the want of general and systematic education in the South, shows up some of the errors that are in vogue there, and makes some very sensible suggestions on the subject. It says:

"There seems to be an antipathy to the elevation of the laboring classes by providing for their education. And there appears to be a determination on the part of the authorities to educate all those who are suffered to learn, to believe in the same errors and dogmas of State rights which it was agreed ten years ago had been definitely settled by the war. In attestation of this assertion we quote a passage from a new text-book for Southern schools, from the press of Lippincott & Co, Philadelphia. It is a history by a Georgia professor:":

"What occurred on the 17th of October, 1859?"

"The celebrated John Brown raid."

"Give an account of this?"

"John Brown, a notorious Kansas ruffian, urged on by abolition agitators and furnished by them with money, raised arms and men, and seized the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia."

"What became of him?"

"His forces were scattered by the United States marines, led by Col. Robert E. Lee, and he himself was captured, tried under the laws of Virginia, and met upon the gallows the fate he richly merited."

"Which are the most prosperous of the Southern States?"

"Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Texas and North Carolina."

"To what do they owe their prosperity?"

"To the fact that the white population in those States is largely in excess of the negro population, and hence their State governments are entirely in the hands of the whites, the only race that ought ever to bear rule in this country."

"What is one of the most important measures of Grant's administration?"

"The adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which, like the fourteenth amendment, was carried through by force and usurpation."

"What does the fifteenth amendment declare?"

"It declares that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

"What more can you say of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments?"

"They have served to keep alive a bitterness of feeling which but for them would have long since died out."

"This is a specimen of what Professor Joseph T. Derry, of Augusta, Georgia, styles a "History of the United States, for Schools and Academies." This is what Senator Gordon would, no doubt, call accepting the result of the war in good faith. But who believes that a people educated in such maxims and principles can become rich and prosperous while these sentiments prevail?"

Confesses His Error.

The process of locking the stable door after the horse is stolen seems to have an advocate in General Hawley of Connecticut. In the closing days of the late session of Congress, when earnest Republicans were endeavoring to devise and secure the adoption of measures which would secure free speech and a free ballot in the South, that gentleman was one of the timid souls who were afraid of coercion and only wanted a milk-and-water action. On this platform he made his campaign for re-election and was defeated. Now he declares: "There will be no lasting peace or prosperity for the South until there is the same security for free speech and a free ballot in Louisiana as in Connecticut, and the mission of the Republican party will not be done until this is accomplished." If he had been as frank and straightforward in his utterances before the election as now, he might have been returned to his seat instead of turning it over to a Democrat. General Hawley is not the first Republican who has found that, even if he does step out of the ranks, the great Republican party moves steadily on. All, however, have not been as quick and ready to confess their error as the late member from the Hartford district.

DO YOU WISH IT?

Do the people of North Carolina feel themselves ready to send Democrats to the Convention when leading Democrats and democratic newspapers of the State not only say that the Convention shall *not* be restricted by the enactment of the Legislature which called it, but that it is one of their cherished designs which they intend to carry out, to have pay for their slaves which were emancipated by the war.

Hear what the Charlotte Democrat has to say on the subject:

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old-time practices be restored, including the whipping post and qualified suffrage. But is it understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the *action* of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. * * No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere Legislative body.

* * * * *

"The restrictions imposed in the Bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its panderings to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTH CAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO RE-ESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

Our readers are familier with the fact that it is intended to celebrate next month, at Charlotte, N. C., the Centennial Anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Our own State has made arrangements, and very properly as we thought, to participate in this celebration. It is an occasion which should arouse partriotic emotions, and upon which everything like hatred, sectional strife and partisan bigotry should be forgotten. Some of the people who have the arrangements in charge for this occasion thought so too. They desired it to be of such a character that men from all sections of the Union, without regard to party affiliations, might participate with the utmost freedom. It was one of this class that suggested to Gen. D. H. Hill, (somewhat notorious for his sectional bitterness and for his hatred of the Federal government, who is one of the committee of arrangements that the President of the United States should be invited. Hill makes this suggestion the pretext for a vile and scurrilous attack on Gen. Grant, which he prints in his unreconstructed rebel journal, the Southern Home. In this he goes through the vocabulary of abuse common to Democratic journals of low degree and no influence. Not content with this, he disregards every semblance of decency, and truth and speaks of the President as a "bribe taker and drunken debauchee."

It is not our purpose in this article to defend the President against this cowardly assault of a partisan blackguard. Beaten by Grant on the battle-fields, unlike the majority of confederate soldiers who, like brave men, have accepted the situation, this venomous old remnant of a class of the worst enemies the South ever had, continues to fight the battles of the rebellion through the columns of his obscure journal. The President needs no defense from any such attacks.

But we do wish to defend the South against the malign influence of such men as this. They do us absolute harm. They are our worst enemies.—They would see our fields laid waste, our cities, towns and villages in flames, and our young men weltering in their own gore, to gratify their own infernal ambition. The vile falsehoods of Hill published against Grant, and the infamous spirit which pervades his whole being and finds utterance in everything he says or writes, does North Carolina and the South an injury which we cannot afford to sustain. Those whom such men profess to befriend are the victims of their imprudence, and really have more to fear from them than their avowed enemies.—*Knoxville Whig and Chronicle.*

Said Alex. H. Stephens, in a recent speech at Sparta, Georgia: "General Grant is the best man towards the South that ever drew a sword against us; better than General Blair." Evidently the ex-Vice President of the defunct Confederacy has a more just appreciation of the character of President Grant than many Northern Democrats and Doughfaces who denounce him on account of his Southern policy as a military tyrant and cruel despot. But they look at him from different standpoints. Mr. Stephens is an old man whose intellect is undimmed, whose age has given him wisdom, and whose wide and varied experience entitles his opinions to serious consideration. Above all, he is honest in his convictions, and brave enough to uphold them in the face of any opposition. A few more Democrats of his kidney would leaven the party into something akin to respectability.—*Republican.*

"The Uniontown (Pa.) Standard fears that an 'ex-rebel' will be the next democratic candidate for the Presidency. We are not agitated by the prophecy; but there is some comfort in remembering that Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Jackson were ex-rebels, and that we have a country yet."

The above from the New York Herald conveys the impression that it is generally creditable to have been at some period of life, a rebel. It also states a direct falsehood in that Washington and the others were ex-rebels. The event decides. There is no history extant in which the American leaders in the Revolutionary war are classed as rebels, while Jeff. Davis and his gang, will forever be known as imitators of the first rebel, Lucifer.

Republican journals have not taken much pains to criticise the late Legislature, only to re-publish articles from Democratic sheets, that claim a right to pitch into that body, being of the same politics. The following is from two leading Democratic journals.

The economical (?) Legislature at its last session refused to pass a bill requiring Sheriffs, Clerks, Guardians, Trustees, &c., to advertise in the county papers, on account of its being too expensive, that it would be a burden too grievous to be borne by the dear people whom they love so well, and more particularly, we opine, because it might be an unpopular move on their part. But what will the dear people say when they learn that an advertisement was ordered by the Legislature in the New York Journal of Commerce, for which a bill has been rendered against the State for inserting 142 lines 78 times, $2,215.25!!! This is economy with a vengeance.—What does the press of the State think of this kind of treatment and what does the dear people think of this sort of economy?—*Concord Sun.*

It proves that the Legislature was controlled by up-starts and impracticable men, who never had sensible and practicable ideas about anything, especially business matters. There was no necessity for the Legislature ordering advertisments in Northern papers. If home papers were patronized it would do more good and give more information to the public generally.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

As nothing we might add, would give more point to the above extracts, further comment is deemed unnecessary. Adding, however, that if a Convention shall assemble, this same Legislatnre will have the framing of a new code of laws for the people of the State. Think of that!

But that the Legislature, as was done at the late session, will do the best they "know how," we have no doubt.—*Statesville American.*

Keep cool, gentlemen. Reserve a little of your indignation until the other bills come in. There were State advertisements ordered to be inserted in three or four New York papers, in as many in Baltimore, and, we think, in the London Times. Wait until the others—and especially the Thunderer—send in their bills. It will console you a little to learn that a Republican State officer, by the exercise of good judgment, cut down the above bill about $1,800!—*Era.*

Raphael Semmes' infuriated outburst against the Centennial does not appear to meet with much sympathy in the South. The Mobile Register, Colonel John Forsyth's paper, dissents from Semmes' advice that Alabama refuse to be represented in Philadelphia, and adds: "Far better, it seems to us would it be to stand shoulder to shoulder with them, to continue the battle not yet over for a restoration of the Union upon the bases of coequal States, and for an obliteration of bitterness and animosities which strike blindly at friends and foes alike." And the Galveston News, speaking for Texas, says: "Let us hope that though 1876 may not mean peace in an unqualified and conclusive sense, it means a sincere and concerted effort in both sections to put an end to recrimination upon the past, to supplant mutual jealousy with mutual confidence, and to merge the exploits of both contestants in the great sectional conflict in one grand communion of national glory and national greatness. No Southern States has anything to gain by standing sullenly aloof from the Centennial. Texas is entitled to her share in the political legacy of 1876, and we confidently expect that the next Legislature will see that she shall take part with other States in a united celebration of that memorable prologue to the establishment and progress of the American Republic."

The New Senator from Conneticut, Mr. Eaton, a bitter Copperhead during the late war, made a speech in the Senate on the Louisiana question, in which he boldly took ground in advance of his Democratic colleagues, saying that the action of the President was usurpation, "deesrving impeachment." If this statement is true, let him be impeached. If a Democratic House, which meets next December, believes that Grant should be impeached, or that he deserves impeachment, let them present the articles of impeachment, and do it. If they entertain the same opinion as that expressed by Senator Eaton, it is their duty to do it, and certainly we are not going to have the spectacle of a Democratic House of Representatives falling short of its duty. Make up the issues, gentlemen, and see if the American people will sustain you. Come on with your one hundred and twelve gentlemen who will be members of that Congress, who fought against Grant unsuccessfully in the late war, and see if you can do any better in a high court of impeachment. The fact is, you dare not attempt it. You know the Verdict of the people will be against you. The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak. When you talk that way it is only bluster, and intended to tickle the ears of Southern Democrats.—*Brownlow's Whig and Chronicle.*

In connection with the election of Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, as President pro. tem. of the Senate, it is stated that by virtue of his office he will become President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1877, and will continue in that high office just 24 hours. The reason of this is, that the 4th of March, 1877, falls on Sunday, and Grant and Wilson's terms expire on that day, the President of the Senate becomes ex-officio President of the United States until Monday, when the new President will be inaugurated. But although the the Constitution says the President "shall hold his office during the term of four years," is not this understood to mean "and until his successor is qualified?" Many entertain this opinion, notwithstanding precedents.

The best way to pay off our debts is to secure two tax-payers to where we have one now, and by causing the taxable property of the State to double by immigration, industry and healthful legislation.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The CLYDE LINE

New York and Wilmington Steamship Company.

TO MEET THE WANTS TO THE TRADE have added another Steamer to the Line and will sail from NEW YORK every

Wednesday & Saturday at 3 P. M.

From Pier 13 North River.

SEMI-WEEKLY FROM EACH PORT.

☞ Hereafter shippers can rely upon the prompt and regular sailing of these Steamers from New York as advertised, as the Company has determined to adopt regular sailing days, and with the additional steamer, there can be no cause for delay in shipments.

☞ Other steamers will be added as required.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent,

ap 9—tf Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ARRIVALS

This Week.

WACCAMAW & CAPE FEAR FRESH-BEATEN RICE.

HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS,

(Dry Salted and Smoked.)

English and Scotch Ales,

COFFEES of all kinds at reduced Prices, FISH, CASE GOODS of all kinds, TOILET SOAPS, Fine Pale and Common SOAPS, Twenty different kinds of TONIC BITTERS,

Cigars, Tobacco, Kerosene Oil,

Hay, Corn and Oats,

WITH HUNDREDS OF OTHER ARTICLES OF

Groceries at Wholsale,

CASH or close buying customers can be suited always, with Good Goods at Lowest Market Prices.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

jan 8-1y

BRICK AT REDUCED PRICES.

AT

MATHIS & CO'S,

Office foot of Orange St.

PRICE $7 00 & $8 00

PER THOUSAND.

Delivered to order at $1 per thousand.

feb 5—tf.

The Post

IS

STRICTLY A REPUBLICAN PAPER,

Devoted to

The Great Principles of the National Republican Party,

In accordance with the

PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM,

Independent as to Men, But Not as to Party,

And will advocate the exercise of more backbone on the part of the men who claim to belong to said party.

It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, many and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina, and every man who slanders the Old North State will be considered her enemy.

We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

We shall give the latest

Local, National and Foreign News.

Great pains will be taken to give *A Correct Statement of the Market in Naval Stores, Cotton and Produce, of Every Description;* Also, a correct

Commercial and Marine Report.

Communications on manubcturing will be published.

All Communications to be addressed to the Post, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Subscription Price, $3 Per Annum,

(Postage prepaid by us.)

Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, December, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST., Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at.... 7.15 A. M
Arrive in Charlotte.... 7.00 P. M
Leave Charlotte.... 7.00 A. M
Arrive in Wilmington.... 6.45 P. M

Night Trains—(Fast Freight and Passenger)—in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at.... 6.00 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at.... 5.40 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at.... 6.00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at.... 6.20 P. M
Leave Charlotte at.... 5.30 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at.... 6.00 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at.... 6.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at.... 6.00 P. M

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

At Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

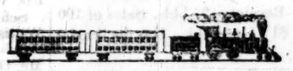
S. L. FREMONT,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

dec 12 tf

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Nov. 24th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, at.... 7.35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at.... 11:50 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at.... 2.00 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at.... 3:50 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at.... 9:50 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at.... 11:35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at.... 1:37 P. M
Arrive at Union Depot at.... 5:50 P. M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at.... 7:15 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at.... 2:11 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at.... 5:19 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at.... 7:30 A. M
Leave Weldon daily, at.... 6:30 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at.... 9:36 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at.... 12:39 A. M
Arrive at Union Depot at.... 6:30 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

☞ Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.45 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P.M

Sept. 1-tf JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Tuesday, 24th instant, the following schedule will be run:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington.... 6.10 P. M
Leave Florence.... 11.40 P. M
Arrive at Columbia.... 4.00 A. M
Arrive at Augusta.... 8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta.... 4.15 P. M
Leave Columbia.... 8.15 P. M
Leave Florence.... 12.50 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington.... 7 10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take through train leaving Wilmington at 6.10.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington.... 6 45 A. M
Leave Florence.... 12 30 P. M
Arrive at Columbia.... 5.10 P. M
Leave Columbia.... 5.30 A. M
Leave Florence.... 1.10 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington.... 6.45 P. M

Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

nov 24-tf JAMES ANDERSON, Gen. Superintendent.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

DAILY CHRONICLE

AND THE

Weekly Whig and Chronicle.

DAILY.

One year.... $8 00
Six Months.... 4 00
One month.... 75

WEEKLY.

One copy one year.... $ 2 00
One copy six months.... 1 00
Ten copies one year.... 17 00
Twenty copies.... 30 00

Senator Brownlow will have control of the editorial columns, which, in view of his long experience and recognized journalistic ability, is a sufficient guarantee that the WHIG AND CHRONICLE will be a lively journal.

The terms above given will be rigidly adhered to, and payment will invariably be required in advance.

Remittances may be made by draft, money order or by registered letter at our risk. Give postoffice address in full, including State and county and address.

WHIG AND CHRONICLE, Knoxville, Tenn.

april 16—2t

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The Daily Morning Chronicle

Is the only 8-page daily paper publissed in Washington, and it is furnished to subscribers at the low price of $8 per annum.

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Contains a complete resume of proceedings in Congress and the courts, of business at the White House, at the Treasury Department, the War the Navy, and the Agricultural Department at the Pension Office and and the Patent Office, at the Bureau of Education and the State Department, with full details of social and general life at our great national and political center.

This Great National Weekly

Is also a first-class journal of choice Literature, Instructive Information, of Domestic and Foreign News, of the Arts, Commerce, and Mechanics, and of Rural Home, and Public Affairs.

Citizens will, of course, support their own local paper. Do they not also need just such a paper as the CHRONICLE from the National Capital?

Terms: One year, $2; six months, $1; five copies for one year, $8 75; ten copies $15.

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A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

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Opposed to all Corrupt Rings in Municipal, State and National Affairs.

THE DAILY TIMES will be issued on Saturday, the 13th of March next, and every morning thereafter, Sunday excepted, under the editorial direction of L. K. McCLURE, printed compactly from clear, new type, on a large folio sheet, containing all news of the day, including the ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS, Special Telegrams, and Correspondence from all points of interest, and fearless editorial discussions of all current topics. Price TWO CENTS.

Mail subscriptions, postage free, six dollars per annum, or fifty cents per month, in advance.

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Will be issued on Saturday, March 20th, and weekly thereafter, containing all imtant news of the week, and complete market and Financial Reports.

Mailed, for one year, postage free, at the following rates:

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ADVERTISEMENTS twenty five cents per line.

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AND REPUBLICAN COURIER.

THIS paper is regularly issued every Saturday, and furnished to subscribers at $1 50 per year, in advance. It contains a large amount of reading matter, and is second to no weekly published in the State. In establishing this paper, the proprietors of the TIMES have incurred a considerable expense for the purpose of presenting a first-class paper, and we are pleased to say it has received the encomiums and welcome of the farmers and others in all sections where introduced. Its circulation is rapidly increasing, and we shall continue to improve its columns, our motto being to give money's worth for money.

We present usually not less than 29 columns of choice reading matter in every issue.

Subscribe for it at once.

Sample copies will be sent to any address upon application by mail or otherwise. Advertising on liberal terms.

Address TIMES OFFICE, New Berne, N. C.

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SEVEN CULUMN JOURNAL,

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$2 00 Per Year,

Payable in ADVANCE. It is published in a dress of

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL TYPE;

Upon a POWER PRESS, and not excelled in typographical execution South or North

THE AMERICAN.

Will not attempted to constrain the opinion of any man, but will leave all to the exercise of freedom of opinion, of conscience and the largest liberty of citizenship.

THE LATER NEWS

FARM AND GARDEN

Wit and HumOr,

A First Class Family Journal.

As an advertising medium it has no weekly superior in the middle and western portion of the State, besides its increasing circulation in other parts of the country, and those desirous of extending their business can find no better mode of accomplishing the same than though the columns of THE AMERICAN.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN:

For one copy, six months - - $1 00
For one copy, one year - - - 2 00

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NEATLY EXECUTED

—by—

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BILL HEADS,

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MONTHLY STATEMENTS,

CHECKS,

LETTER HEADS,

RECEIPTS, &c.,

RAIL ROAD PRINTING,

In most of its branches.

His office is supplied with

Entirely New Material

of the very

Latest Styles and Fashions.

And he GUARANTEES SATISFACTION in all cases.

Wedding Cards,

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Of the Latest Styles.

TERMS MODERATE.

Office on Princess Street between Front and Second.

WILMINGTON N. C

CARPENTER & MALLARD,

(SUCCESSORS TO)

J. S. TOPHAM & CO.

HORSE BLANKETS.

THE

Largest and Cheapest Assortment of Trunks in the City,

SADDLES, OF ALL KINDS,

HARNESS, COLLARS,
SADDLE BLANKETS,
FEATHER DUSTERS,
HORSE BRUSHES,
CURRYCOMBS,
SADDLERY HARDWARE,

of all kinds,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

dec 25-1y

THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1875.

LITERARY.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, May 1st, offers, among its principal illustrations, the Centennial of the Battles at Lexington and Concord; Views of the Black Hills Country; Our New Eldorado; the new Tribune building, on Printing House Square, New York; the Legislative Canal Commission in Session at Albany: the great Homeopathic Fair in the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment; several Portraits, and two Cartoons: "The Third Term Perlexity—The Prompters Puzzled," and "Soldier Turned Banker; or, The Pen Mightier than the Sword."

"The Mysteries of the Court of Queen Anne" is just published by T. B. Petersen & Brothers, Philadelphia, the scene opening in London during the reign of Queen Anne, and it fully describes the Court of England, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, and all the noted personages of this period, as well as all the Queen's favorites at this time. It is by the celebrated English novelist, William Harrison Ainsworth, published in a large octavo volume, price Fifty cents, copies will be sent to any one, post paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale at P. Heinsberger's Live Book & Music Store.

The Betrothed, by Sir Walter Scott, published this day, is the sixth volume of an entire new edition of The Waverley Novels, now in course of publication by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, entitled "Petersons' Cheap Edition for the Million of The Waverley Novels." Complete in one large octavo volume, twenty-six volumes, at Twenty-five cents each, or Five Dollars for the complete set. At this low price, every one should get a full set of The Waverley Novels at once, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, on receipt of price, full set of the twenty-six volumes, per return of mail, post-paid to any one, to any place. For sale by P. Heinsberger's Live Book & Music Store.

"The Mysteries of the Court of the Stuarts," is just published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, the scene opening in London during the reign of Charles the Secons, while the Duchess of Orleans, the King's sister was the reigning star, and the Government was in the hands of the Duke of York. The Duke of Buckingham was no longer supreme, and general society was infected with the corruptions of the Court. Published in a large octavo volume, price Seventy-five cents, and is for sale by all Booksellers, or copies will be sent to any one, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale at P. Heinsberger's Live Book & Music Store.

"The Lady of the Isle or, The Island Princess," is published this day, and is the name of the sixth volume of the new and uniform edition of the celebrated works written by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, now in press by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, This novel it by one of the mast brilliant writers, for Mrs. Southworth has long held a high position as a novelist in the public esteem. It is issued in one large duodecimo volume, and is bound sn morocco cloth, full gilt back, price $1 75. For sale at P. Heinsberger's Live Book & Music Store.

The May Atlantic. Now ready, and for sale by all newsdealers.—Henry W. Longfellow opens the number with an equisite poem, Amalfi, and John G. Whittier writes a centennial poem, for Lexington, 1875. There are also characteristic poems by James Russell Lowell: Sonnet, To F. A. T. B. Aldrich: The Pine and the Walnut. J. W. De Forest: The Fastidious Goblin. Mark Twain, in Old Times on the Mississippi, tells about "Sounding" Faculties peculiarly necessary to a pilot. William M. Raker, gives some racy sketcees of Southwestern character in Merely a a Mirror. Celia Thaxter, has a graphic account of a Memorable Murder at the Isles of Shoals. S. J. Barrows, Contribute a droll paper on The Northwstern Mule and his Driver. F. B. Sanborn, continues The Virginia Campalgn of John Brown. An anonymous writer asks and answers the question, What is an American? Henry James, Jr., gives Chapter V. (Christina) of Roderick Hudson. W. D. Howells, has a critical paper ou Alfieri, and there are sixteen Reviews of Books, besides careful editorial notes on Art, Music, and Education. Terms: 35 cents a number; $4 a year, postage free. H. O. Houghton and Company, Corner Beacon and Somerset Streets, Boston. Hurd and Houghton, New York.

The steamer Metropolis, from Hamilton, Bermuda, for New York, is one week overdue. The owners say she has fifteen or sixteen passengers, and think she has broken a portion of her machinery, and that she is kept back by head winds.

The approach of warm weather does not encourage the friends of General J. C. Breckinridge, but serious results are not presently apprehended.

The Raleigh News man, it seems, has not only commenced running his paper by "rats," but has had to take rats without resenting them. He slandered Gen Gorman, the Mayor of Raleigh, who is a gentleman, and the General tells him he lies and he has not the manhood to resent it. The General's card speaks for itself:

A CARD.

To the People of the City of Raleigh:

The Daily News, of this city, of the 20th inst., contains an article entitled "A Desperate Game," purporting to give an account of an ejectment affair occurring in the Fifth Ward, and the writer has seen fit, either through wilfulness or ignorance, to grossly slander and misrepresent me in connection with the matter. As there is no daily newspaper channel here for me whereby the same class of readers can be reached and a prompt refutation of the falsehoods can be made, I avail myself of this card.

The people of this city know me well. I am no *emigre* from Virginia; I am no carpet-bagger from a further commonwealth, nor a recent arrival and effervescence from some other town in this State. My ancestors for three generations lie buried in your graveyard; my infancy, boyhood and manhood have been in and with Raleigh, and its traditions are my pride, and I share with the most zealous in the love we bear the dear old place, and in the hopes and aspirations of its future. Those who know me best will not believe the miserable slander of the News, but as there are others whose good opinion I crave and who may be deceived, I make the following statement of my entire connection with the matter:

I do not deny that I have taken an active part in inducing certain citizens of Raleigh to remove their residence to the Fifth Ward in order to defeat the ends proposed by the infamous gerrymander passed by the late Legislature, and I have loaned whatever of energy and means I had and have to that end. To defeat this object on my part, the Democratic newspapers of this city have advised and commanded property owners to refuse to rent tenements in that ward to Republican citizens. They have done so in many instances, and in others have sought to eject those who already occupied houses, in order to drive them out of the ward. The affair of yesterday was of the last-named character. The house belonged to Mr. E. E. Harris, and W. H. Pace was his agent. On the 16th day of March, Turner Evans, a respectable colored man, rented it. He makes affidavit that he rented it for a year and gave his note for the place for the balance of the year, the rent to be paid monthly in advance. He paid one month's rent, upon delivery to him of the keys, and at the expiration of the month tendered the next month's rent, which was refused. He (Turner Evans) on Saturday last was called to the sick bedside of his mother in New Light township, and did not return until yesterday (Monday) evening. On yesterday morning, while he was absent, the agent of Mr. Harris went to a drunken magistrate and obtained a writ of ejectment against the tenant.

This magistrate refused to have a hearing of the case, refused an appeal, and made out the writ of ejectment to go into effect instantly, without notice, contrary to all forms of law. At the time Pace obtained this writ, this magistrate was stupidly drunk, as he himself actually declared while making out the instrument. Evans makes affidavit that no notice to quit was ever formally served upon him at any time, and the first knowledge of this proceeding that he had was when he got to the house on yesterday afternoon, when the train arrived. I *did* characterize this entire proceeding as an outrage and a shame, and if I swore while talking about it, any expletive I might have used could not have been too harsh. The charge of the News that I went with a number of my "pretorians" to the house in question for the purpose of aiding in resisting the Deputy Sheriff in the ejectment is basely and unqualifiedly false. I did not go to the house until a few moments before the Sheriff's posse arrived, and I then went there in the interests of peace, and to advise obedience to the writ on the part of the tenants. I knew that the persons living in the tenement, and their friends, were in an excited state, and that they felt wronged and outraged, and I feared that in their ignorance they would offer resistance which would result in bloodshed, and the result would be used to the detriment of the Republican party in the approaching election. I knew ie would be better to submit to a wrong at this time than to precipitate a collision the other side were so eager for; and when I learned, late last evening, that the Sheriff was summoning a large posse of young men to aid in the ejectment, and I was told of the state of feeling prevailing at the tenement, I left my office, proceeded in company with three policemen to the house, and advised the occupants to peaceably leave without resistance, and had obtained their consent to do so, if given time, before the arrival of the posse.

These are the plain, unvarnished facts of the case, so far as my connection with the matter is concerned, and with this statement I leave the subject to the public.

I know that certain individuals in this community are disposed to slander and vituperate me behind my back because I assume some independence of character and have some little influence in the community. Such CATTLE have my supremest contempt, and I can afford to let their malicious tongues wag; but when a newspaper assuming to be the exponent of a great political party condescends to echo their slanders, without investigation, and thereby seeks to create a prejudice against me, individually and officially, I will now only characterize such a course as mean, cowardly and contemptible.

JOHN C. GORMAN.

A San Francisco dispatch says: The steamer Venture has been wrecked at Point Lna and is a total loss. All the passengers were saved. The cargo will be saved with fair weather. A burning steamer, seen off Santa Barbara, is firing distress guns, and a schooner has gone to her relief.

Jessie & Duvall's cotton mills, at Zanesville, O., were on Wednesday evening damaged by fire to the extent of $35,000; insured.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Wilmington Market

APRIL, 22D.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 265 casks. Market dull at 35 cents, with no sales to report.

ROSIN.—Receipts 1,245 bbls. Market quiet at $1 70. Sales last evening of 3,000 bbls Strained at $1 70. Sales today of 500 bbls Strained at $1 65, and 1,000 do. at $1 70 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 1,000 bbls. Market steady. Sales of 800 bbls $2 55 for virgin and $4 30 yellow dip and $1 65 for hard.

TAR—Receipts 250 bbls. Sales 200 bbls at $1 80. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 64 bales. Market quiet. No sales. The following official quotations:

Ordinary,	13	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	14¼	" "
Low Middling,	15	" "
Middling,	15½	" "
Good Middling	15¾	" "

APRIL, 23D.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 120 casks. Market dull at 34 cents. No sales reported.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,522 bbls. Market dull, with sales 500 bbls Strained, at $1 65, 50 do. Pale, and Extra Pale at $5@$5 62½ per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 600 bbls. Sales of 400 bbls at $4 30 for virgin and $2 55 yellow dip, and $1 65 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 175 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at $1 80. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 12 bales. Market dull, with no sales to report. The following are the quotations:

Ordinary	13	cents ₱ lb
Good ordinary	14¼	" "
Low Middling	15	" "
Middling	15½	" "
Good Middling	15¾	" "

APRIL, 24TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 158 casks. Sales of 250 casks, at 33 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market dull and steady.

ROSIN—Receipts 693 bbls. Strained rosin steady. Sales of 1,000 bbls. strained at $1 60 and 1,000 bbls good do at $1 65 ₱ bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 500 bbls. Sales of 300 bbls at $4 30 for Virgin, $2 50 yellow dip and $1 60 for hard. Market quiet and steady.

TAR—Receipts 197 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls. at $1 75 per bbl. Has declined 5 cents.

COTTON—Receipts 46 bales. Market dull. No sales reported. The following are the official quotations:

Oordinary	13	cents
Good Ordinary	14¼	"
Low Middling	15	"
Middling	15½	"
Good Middling	15¾	"

APRIL, 26TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 195 casks. Sales of 200 casks at 33 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,240 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained $1 60 ₱ bbl. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 700 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls at $2 50 for yellow dip $1 60 for hard and $3 60 for virgin—a decline of 70 cents on Virgin. Market quiet.

TAR—Receipts 219 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at $1 75. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 179 bales. Market dull and nominally unchanged. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	13	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	14¼	" "
Low Middling,	15	" "
Middling,	15½	" "
Good Middling	15¾	" "

APRIL, 27TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 109 Sales of 35 casks at 33 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market closing weak at 33 cents.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,190 bbls. Sales of 600 bbls Strained. at $1 60. Strained rosin firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 646 bbls. Sales of 320 bbls at $3 60 for virgin and $2 50 for yellow dip, and $1 60 hard. Market steady.

TAR.—Receipts 28 bbls. Sales at $1 75. Market quiet.

COTTON—Receipts 10 bales. Market dull and nominally unchanged, with no sales to report. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	13	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	14¼	" "
Low Middling	15	" "
Middling	15½	" "
Good Middling	15¾	" "

APRIL, 28TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 210 casks. Market dull at 33 cents. Sales of 100 casks at 33 cents, and 50 casks, city distilled at 32½ cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,027 bbls. Market firm at $1 65. Sales of 1,500 bbls Strained at $1 65, 500 do. delivered, at $1 65, 210 bbls Good Strained at $1 65, and 500 bbls Good Strained at $1 70 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts 500 bbls. Sales of 300 bbls at $2 50 for yellow dip and $3 60 virgin and $1 60 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 175 bbls at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

COTTON.—Receipts 24 bales. Market dull. No transactions. The following official quotations:

Ordinary	13	cents ₱ lb
Good Oordinary	14¼	" "
Low Middling	15	" "
Middling	15½	" "
Good Middling	15¾	" "

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port of Wilmington, N. C., as taken to-day, April 29, 1875, by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange, and compiled from the books of the same:

Cotton in yard, bales	1,433	
" afloat,	15—	1,468
Spirits Turpt. in yard cks.	3,456	
" "	100—	3,556
Rosin in yard, bbls,	36,466	
" afloat,	13,538—	50,004
Crude Turpt. in yard, bbls	5,155	
" " afloat,	000—	5,155
Tar in yard, bbls,	9,044	
" afloat,	400—	9,444

Statement of the Receipts, Exports and Total Supply of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending April 26, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	—	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	1,802	casks
Rosin,	14,579	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	—	casks
Tar,	—	bbls

EXPORTS.

Cotton,	—	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	3,316	casks
Rosin,	21,939	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	—	casks
Tar,	—	bbls

Port of Wilmington, April, 30d.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Anna G Midette, Rollins, Hyde County, Mitchell & Son.

Schr Lena, Balance, Hyde County, Mitchell & Son.

Schr B M Tilton, Tilton, Elizabeth City, Mitchell & Son.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Faircloth, New York, A D Cazaux.

Schr E Tilton, Ireland, Baltimore, Harriss & Howell.

Brig Nellie Mitchell, Anderson, Boston, E Kidder & Son.

Schr Mary Beery, Elizabeth City, Mitchell & Son.

Brig Nellie Antrom, Weischman, New York, Northrop & Cumming.

Brig John Pierce, Townsend, Cardenas, Worth & Worth.

Schr G L Bradley, Smith, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Susanna, Pickering, Rockland, Me, G G Barker & Co.

Steamship Regulator, Doane, New York, A. D. Cazaux.

Nor Barque Falcon, Christensen, Bordeaux, R E Heide.

CLEARED.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux.

Schr Ben, Davis, New York, Williams & Murchison.

No Barque Lyn, Wold, Cork for orders, Williams & Murchison.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

German Barque Anna, Siewerts, Antwerp, C H Robeson.

Schr Fannie Elder, Clements, Boston, Worth & Worth.

Schr Helen Rommel, Corson, Philadelphia, Hariss & Howell.

Ger Barque Louisa Gehn, Stuewe, Stettin, E Peschau & Westerman.

Steamship Zodiac, Chapin, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Nor Brig Magenta, Sandersen, Glasgow, G G Barker & Co.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C. this datet

STEAMSHIPS.

Rebecca Clyde, A D Cazaux
Zodiac, Chapin, A D Cazaux
Benefactor, Wood, do

BARQUENTINES,

Elizabeth Taylor, Proctor, Vick & Mebane
Englishman, Parsons, Alex Sprunt & Son

BARQUES.

Anna (Ger), Sievents, Peschau & Westermann.
Amazone, Baltzer, Liverpool
Not Fercete, R E Heide
Amelia, Hedwig, Peschau & Westermann
Louisa Gehm (Ger), Stewe, Peschau & Westermann
Magenta (Nor), Sundersen, R E Heide
Melanthon (Nor), Terstensen, do
Sonnabend, Pust, Peschau & Westermann

BRIGS.

Nellie Mitchell, Anderson, E Kidder & Son
Nellie Antrom, Weitchman, Northrop & Cumming
Da Capo, Flarnes, R E Heide
Der Pommer (Ger), Bahm, Peschau & Westermann
Ara, (Nor), Tobiasen, R E Heide
Mira, Stor, R E Heide

SCHOONERS.

Fannie Elder, Clements, J E Lippitt & Co.
Julia Selden, Hill, do
Samuel, Bloodgood, do
Etta, Heady, do
L D Cobb, Williams, do
Beulah Bento, Chadwick, B F Mitchell & Son
Donna Anna, Whaley, Worth & Worth
C H Fabens, Keene, J E Lippitt & Co
Mary B Reeves, Bracy, Binford, Crow & Co
Annie Barton, McNeely, Harriss & Howell
Mary A Trainer, Oakins, dis, Master
E Tilton, Ireland, Harriss & Howell
Mary, Beery, Mitchell & Son
Lena, Balance, Mitchell & Son
B M Tilton, Tilton, do
Bessie Dickenson, Dickenson, J E Lippitt & Co

D. L. RUSSELL,

Attorney at Law.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at residence, corner of Second and Dock Streets. mar26-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JNO. W. GORDON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

Represents the following first class Companies:

PENN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia,

Assets $450,000

Already doing a leading business throughout the State, it has established a record for prompt payment and fair dealing of which any Company may well be proud.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Richmond, Va.,

Assets $225,000

Has $10,000 deposited in Raleigh for the security of North Carolina Policy holders, and is rapidly growing in wealth and public confidence.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Richmond, Virginia,

Assets $500,000

A leading Virginia Company, with a deposit of $20,000 in Raleigh.

OLD NORTH STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Assets $200,000

A leading home company, endorsed by such men as Hons. W. A. Graham, W. H. Battle, D. G. Fowle, D. M. Barringer, Kemp P. Battle and others.

Small Companies Better Than Large Ones.

It is a very great error to suppose that large Companies are better than small ones. The solvency of an Insurance Company does not depend upon the amount of its assets, but upon the ratio of its assets to liabilities, and its exposure to heavy losses by sweeping fires. It is not only true that the liabilities of the large companies are in proportion to their assets, but also doing business in the large cities and carrying heavy lines they are in constant danger of being ruined by sweeping fires. A fire in the city of New York like the one in Chicago would be likely to break three fourths the companies doing business in the city. One Chicago company survived the fire there and it was a small one doing a country business.

"Small lines, well scattered" is our motto.

Office New Hanover Bank Building.

b23-11-1y Wilmington, N. C.

Office of City Clerk and Treasurer.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
March 23d, 1875.

NOTICE,

LISTING of TAXABLES FOR 1875.

ALL PERSONS AND CORPORATIONS within the corporate limits of the City of Wilmington on the first day of April 1875 are required by law to list all their Real, Personal and Poll Taxes for the year 1875.

The Tax Listers for the City of Wilmington, J. L. Barlow, W. M. Munroe and Wm. H. Banks, will be in attendance at the City Hall Court Room on the first day of April, and for twenty days thereafter, (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and on Friday nights from 6 o'clock to 9 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of listing all the Real, Personal and Poll taxes within the corporate limits of this city.

All persons and corporations neglecting or refusing to comply with the above will be delinquent, and subject to a double tax thereon.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk and Treasurer.

mar 25-tf

NOTICE.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
April 1st, 1875.

THE ATTENTION of citizens of the community is respectfully called to the fact that the sickly season approaches with the warm weather which is now near at hand, and, that it becomes my duty to adopt the most stringent sanitary measures at this time in order to preserve to health of the city. To prevent, as far as possible, the spread of diseases incident to the warm season, which

DECAYED MATTER, FILTH, GARBAGE, TRASH, AND ALL REFUSE MATTER

Tend to generate, I would most earnestly ask the hearty co-operation of the citizens generally in placing our city in such a cleanly condition as to render it impregnable to those diseases which have birth in filth and an unwholesome atmosphere, and to a lack of prompt attention at the proper season. To this end the entire force of the city will be employed in

CLEANSING, DRAINING, DISINFECTING, REMOVING TRASH, &c., &c.

For at least the next twenty days

All persons are earnestly requested to have the trash and refuse matter upon their premises placed upon the streets, where practicable in Barrels or Boxes, which will be removed immediately.

DISINFECTANTS

will be furnished free of charge at my Office to any person calling for same.

THE HEALTH OFFICERS TO BE DESIGNATED BY A YELLOW ROSETTE.

May be notified of any stagnant water standing upon any lot, damp cellar, or anything which would tend to impair the health of the City. Any complaint lodged at my Office will have prompt attention. Hoping that, proper sanitary measures adopted now may secure to us a healthy city during the summer, I earnestly solicit the aid and prompt co-operation of all good citizens to attain this, greatly to be desired, end.

Very Respectfully,
J. H. ROBINSON,
April 1-2t City Marshal.

Tonsorial--Removal.

E. AITIN has purchased the stock and material of James Carraway and removed to the shop formerly occupied by him, in the basement of the Purcell House, where he invites his old friends and the public generally to call on him. Best workmen in the State employed, and shaving, Hair Cutting and Shampooing done at the shortest notice. Try him. april 9-tf

WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
BAGGING—Gunny, ₱ yard	14@ 16
Double Anchor,	00@ 00
Double Anchor "A",	00@ 00
Standard Domestic,	00@ 15
BACON—North Carolina,	
Hams, ₱ lb,	16@ 17
Shoulders, ₱ lb,	10@ 12
Sides, ₱ lb,	12@ 13
Western Smoked—	
Hams,	00@ 18
Sides, ₱ lb,	13½@ 13¾
Shoulders, ₱ lb,	11½@ 12¾
Dry Salted—	
Sides ₱ lb,	11@ 15
Shoulders ₱ lb,	10½@ 11
BEEF—On the hoof,	3@ 4
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,	
Second Hand, each	2 50@ 3 00
New York, each	2 60@ 00
New City, each,	2 25@ 2 75
BEESWAX—₱ lb,	25@ 00
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₱ M,	9 00@10 00
Northern,	00@ 14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, ₱ lb,	30@ 32
Northern, ₱ lb,	37@ 40
CANDLES—Sperm ₱ lb,	35@ 42
Tallow, ₱ lb,	09@ 10
Adamantine, ₱ lb,	15@ 00
CHEESE—Factory, ₱ lb,	12@ 13
Dairy cream, ₱ lb,	15@ 16
Static, ₱ lb,	13@ 00
COFFEE—Java, ₱ lb,	32@ 35
Rio ₱ lb,	23@ 25
Laguara, ₱ lb,	25@ 00
CORN MEAL—₱ bushel,	1 25@ 1 00
COTTON TIES—₱ bundle,	1 25@ 00
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, ₱ yard	10@ 11
Yarn, ₱ bunch,	1 25@ 00
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl,	16 00@20 00
No. 1, ₱ ½ bbl,	9 00@ 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₱ bbl,	13 00@ 00
No. 2, ₱ ½ bbl,	7 00@ 00
Mackerel, No. 3 ₱ bbl,	11 00@11 00
Mullets, ₱ bbl,	5 00@ 6 00
N C Herring, ₱ bbl,	6 00@ 7 00
Dry Cod, ₱ lb,	7@ 8
FLOUR—Fine, ₱ bbl,	5 00@ 6 00
Super, Northern, ₱ bbl,	6 25@ 7 00
Extra do. " ₱ bbl,	7 25@ 7 50
Family " ₱ bbl,	7 25@ 9 75
City Mill—Super ₱ bbl,	5 50@ 5 00
" Extra ₱ bbl,	6 00@ 6 50
" Family ₱ bbl,	10 00@10 50
" Ex Family ₱ bbl,	12 50@00 00
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano, ₱ 2000 lbs,	60 00@00 00
Baugh's Phosphate " "	60 00@00 00
Carolina Fertilizer " "	50 00@55 00
Ground Bone, " "	45 00@47 50
Bone Meal " "	00 00@00 00
" Flour, " "	00 00@57 00
Navassa Guano, " "	55 00@55 00
Complete Manure " "	05 00@67 00
Wham's Phosphate" "	00 00@70 00
Wando Phosphate, " "	00 00@70 00
Berger & Crate's Phos. " "	00 00@00 00
Phoenix,	00@ 00
Wilcox Gibb & Co., manufactured Guano,	00@ 00
GLUE—₱ lb,	15@ 22
GRAIN—Corn, afloat, ₱ 56 lbs,	1 10@ 1 20
Corn, cargo, ₱ 56 lbs,	00@ 00
Corn, yel., ₱ bushel,	1 15@ 0 00
Oats, ₱ bushel,	00@ 00
Peas, cow, ₱ bushel,	1 25@ 00
HIDES—Green, ₱ lb,	07@ 8
Dry, ₱ lb,	13@ 14
HAY—North River, ₱ 100 lbs,	1 40@ 1 50
North River, ₱ 100 lbs,	1 20@ 1 25
HOOP IRON—₱ ton,	112 00@117 00
LARD—Northern ₱ lb,	16@ 17
North Carolina ₱ lb,	00@ 00
LIME—₱ bbl,	1 55@ 00
LUMBER—City steam sawed—ship stuff, resawed, ₱ M,	24 00@27 00
Rough edge plank ₱ M ft,	22 00@25 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ₱ M ft,	20 00@23 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned	20 00@35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ₱ M ft,	15 00@23 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ₱ gal,	00@ 48
Cuba, bbls, ₱ gal,	45@ 52
Sugar house, hhds, ₱ gal,	38@ 00
" bbls ₱ gal,	40@ 00
Syrup, bbls, ₱ gal,	40@ 80
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, ₱ keg,	4 75@ 5 50
OILS—Kerosene, ₱ gal,	18@ 00
Lard, ₱ gal,	1 10@ 1 45
Linseed, ₱ gal,	1 00@ 1 10
Rosin, ₱ gal,	30@ 00
PEANUTS—₱ bushel,	1 00@ 1 20
POTATOES—Sweet, ₱ bush,	80@ 1 00
Irish, Northern, ₱ bbl,	3 25@ 5 50
PORK—Northern, city mess,	00 00@25 50
Thin, ₱ bbl,	00 00@00 00
Prime, ₱ bbl,	00 00@00 00
Rump, ₱ bbl,	00 00@00 00
RICE—Carolina, ₱ lb,	6@ 8
East India, ₱ lb,	00@ 00
Rough, ₱ bushel,	1 20@ 1 30
RAGS—Country, ₱ lb,	2½@ 00
City ₱ lb,	2½@ 3
ROPE—,	8@ 23
SALT—Alum ₱ bushel,	75@ 00
Liverpool, ₱ sack,	1 20@ 00
American, ₱ sack,	1 25@ 00
SUGAR—Cuba, ₱ lb,	9@ 10
Porto Rico, ₱ lb,	10@ 00
A—Coffee, ₱ lb,	12@ 00
B— " ₱ lb,	11@ 00
C— " ₱ lb,	11@ 00
Ex C— " ₱ lb,	11@ 00
Crushed ₱ lb,	10@ 12½
SOAP—Northern, ₱ lb,	7@ 8
SHINGLES—Cypress, ₱ M,	4 00@ 6 00
Common, ₱ M,	2 50@ 3 00
Cypress sawn ₱ M,	4 50@ 00
Cypress heart, ₱ M,	6 00@ 00
STAVES—W O bbl, ₱ M,	30 00@35 00
R O hhd, ₱ M,	00 00@00 00
Cypress, ₱ M,	18 00@00 00
TALLOW—₱ lb,	8@ 00
TIMBER—Shipping, ₱ M,	17 00@00 00
Mill, prime, ₱ M,	13 00@14 00
Mill, fair ₱ M,	8 50@10 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ₱ M,	4 00@ 6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ₱ gal,	1 00@ 2 00
North Carolina, ₱ gal,	1 75@ 2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ₱ lb,	30@ 40
Unwashed, ₱ lb,	35@ 40

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Steamer	Per Sailing Vessel.
To New York.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 25
Tar ₱ bbl	0 20@ 0 25	0 00@ 0 25
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 65@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 40@ 0 00	0 00@ 35
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 1 25
To PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 50
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 50
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 1 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
To BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 45
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 11	0 00@ 0 [illegible]
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@10 00	0 00@ 00
To BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 [illegible]	0 00@ 0 35
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 00	2 00@ 0 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 12@ 0 13
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	11 50@ 12

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N C, April 16.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	109	111
Silver	103	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities		1 00 dise
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities		1 00 dise

	For Yst	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	00	00
First National Bank	100	00
Wilmington Building Stock	00	00
Mechanics' "	00	00
Navassa Guano Co "	00	00
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	00	00
Do Funding 1866	00	00
Do " 1868	00	00
Do New	00	00
Do Special Tax	00	00
Due to N C Railroad	00	00
W & W R R Bonds 7 per Gold Int	00	00
C C R R Bonds, 6 "	00	00
Wilmington City Bonds, 6 per	00	00
" " " 7 "	00	00
" " " old 6 "	00	00
" " " new 6 " (Gold Int)	00	00
" " " 7 "	00	00
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years)	00	00
" " (Gold Int)	00	00
J W & R Bonds (Par 100)	00	00
N C R R " " 100)	00	00
C C Railroad " " 100)	00	00
W G L Co " " 100)	00	00
W & M R R " " 100)	00	00

PLANTATION FOR SALE.—Seven hundred acres of wood land. A three horse farm all ready for cultivation, with three miles front on Town Creek, and 8 feet of water to landing. Dwelling house and out houses all in good repair, location healthy. Apply to Crosby & Morris. 41

THE CITY BOOK STORE

HAS ALWAYS in stock, a full assortment of Standard and Miscellaneous Works, and all the latest publications of the day.

ALSO,

A complete stock of Blank Books, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Initial Paper, Inks, Mucilage, &c., &c., with a large stock of Musical Inst